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Published to advance the Science of cold-blooded vertebrates

NAME OF THE PICKEREL.

The scientific name of the common Eastern Grass Pike or Pickerel usually called *Esox reticulatus* Le Sueur, must be changed to *Esox tridecemlineatus* Mitchill, as the name *Esox reticulatus* was earlier used by Rafinesque for the European pike, *Esox lucius* L.

Mitchill's name was given to a specimen from Oneida Lake which he, in an excess of patriotism called the "Federation pike," as its dorsal, anal and branchiostegal rays were counted as thirteen, the number of stripes or *linea* on the national flag.

I have never felt quite sure that the large pike of American waters, *Esox estor* Le Sueur, is really identical with the European *Esox lucius*. The two are certainly very closely related, but may be provisionally regarded as distinct.

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NOTES ON SOME REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS OF WATERVILLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the spring of 1906 I spent a fortnight at Waterville, New Hampshire, giving a course of lectures on fish culture and fish and game protection to the senior class of the Forestry College of Yale Uni-

versity. I arrived at Waterville on the evening of May 16 and remained until the morning of May 28. Within this period I conducted 16 field trips or excursions with groups of students, chiefly for the purpose of noting the species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and plants of the region, and of studying the streams and ponds in their relation to the biology of that part of the state. Among trips of special interest were those to the Greeley Ponds, up Cascade Creek, to Flume Creek, up Snow Creek, down Mad River, and to the top of Mt. Osceola.

Reptiles and amphibians were not common, either as to species or individuals. The total number of species observed was only seven. Not a single turtle was seen, and the foreman of the place stated that he had never seen one anywhere in that part of the state.

Mr. R. L. Fromme, one of the forestry seniors, paid special attention to these groups and collected a good series of specimens (66 in all) which are now in the department of herpetology of the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences as a donation by Mr. Fromme.

The list of species is as follows:

1. *Thamnophis sirtalis*. Common Garter Snake. Rather common. Specimens gotten May 17, 18, 21 and 22; others gotten later by Mr. Fromme (Nos. 12913-12918, Museum California Academy of Sciences).

2. *Liopeltis vernalis*. Smooth Greensnake. Mr. Fromme obtained one May 24, and Mr. Jno. E. Keach a fine small one on May 26.

3. *Plethodon cinereus*. Dusky Salamander. One gotten May 23, and another May 26 by Mr. Oman; and another later by Mr. Fromme. Others reported seen.

4. *Ambystoma maculatum*. Spotted Salamander. The foreman, Mr. Tuttle, reported he saw a "large lizard with dark yellow spots last year." It was probably this species.

5. *Eurycea bislineata*. Two-lined Salamander. One specimen (No. 12933, Museum California Academy of Sciences) obtained.

6. *Bufo americanus*. American Toad. Abundant; seen every day in all suitable situations. Many specimens preserved. Much variation in size, from very small to very large. Specimens collected May 5, 22, 26 and 27) (Nos. 12919-12926 and 12934-12978, Museum California Academy of Sciences). In color they seemed much more yellow than toads seen in the District of Columbia.

7. *Hyla versicolor*. Common Tree Toad. Not seen, but heard in the evening down Mad River valley.

8. *Rana clamitans*. Green Frog. Common; several specimens secured, on May 24 and 26 (Nos. 12927-12932, Museum California Academy of Sciences).

9. *Rana palustris*. Pickerel Frog. Frogs were heard rather numerously down the valley nearly every evening. From the note we judged them to be the Pickerel Frog.

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HYPSIGLENA OCHORORHYNCHUS COPE, IN NEVADA.

An example of the little spotted night snake, *Hypsiglena ochrorhynchus* Cope, was recently secured by the writer in the vicinity of Currant, Nye Co., Nevada. The specimen, probably an adult, was found just before sunrise on a hill of a cattle range, May 22nd. The vegetation of the region consists chiefly of the common flora of semi-arid regions including *Artemesia*, *Astragalus*, *Eriogonum*, etc. This seems to be the first record of the occurrence of the species in Nevada. The only other places north of the Colorado River where this snake has been collected are in Utah and southern California.